

this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and it is hereby so enacted.

CUNNINGHAM.

The substitute was read.

Senator Beck sent up the following amendment to the substitute to be considered along with it:

Amend S. B. No. 9, page 1, Section 3, by striking out the word one-third wherever they appear and substitute the words one-fifth.

BECK.

The amendment was read.

Recess.

On motion of Senator Parr, the Senate, at 5:37 o'clock p. m., recessed until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

APPENDIX.

Petitions and Memorials.

(Telegram.)

Columbia, S. Car., Sept. 14,
President of the Senate,
Austin, Texas:

The Senate of the State of South Carolina today adopted the following resolution signed James H. Fowles, Clerk: Whereas the Texas General Assembly now in session is considering the cotton situation and whereas the Senate of South Carolina deems that the salvation of the cotton farmers of the South depends upon speedy enactment of legislation prohibiting the planting of any cotton in the South during the year 1932, now therefore,

Be It Resolved That the Senate of South Carolina respectfully urge upon the General Assembly of the State of Texas the adoption of a measure prohibiting the planting of cotton in the State of Texas for the year 1932 and

Be It Further Resolved That a copy of this resolution be telegraphed to the Governor of the State of Texas, Speaker of the House and President of the Senate of the State of Texas.

Committee Reports.

Committee Room.

Austin, Texas, Sept. 14, 1931.
Hon. Edgar E. Witt, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on

Counties and County Boundaries, to whom was referred

S. B. No. 11, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Section 22, Chapter 34, of Acts of the First Called Session of the Forty-first Legislature of the State of Texas, said chapter being entitled 'An Act to create a more efficient road system for McLennan County, Texas,' by changing the figures eighteen hundred (\$1800.00) dollars to six hundred (\$600.00) dollars wherever they appear, and adding thereto a provision prohibiting the use of county owned automobiles or any form of county supplied transportation by the county commissioners of McLennan County, and prohibiting the receipt by such commissioners of compensation not herein provided for, repealing all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith and declaring an emergency."

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass.

POAGE, Chairman.

FIFTH DAY.

(Continued)

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,
September 15, 1931.

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a. m., pursuant to recess, and was called to order by President Pro Tem W. E. Thomason.

Committee Appointed.

The Chair announced that he had appointed the following as a committee from the Senate to represent the Senate at the funeral of Captain Walter:

Senators Hopkins, Holbrook, Moore and Neal.

Senate Bill No. 3.

The question recurred upon the pending amendment to the substitute for the amendment to S. B. No. 2.

Simple Resolution No. 7.

Senator Hornsby sent up the following resolution:

Whereas, The Honorable Temple Harris McGregor, a former member

of this honorable body, has today delivered a masterful address in the defense of the Legislature of Texas against the unwarranted and unjustifiable attacks upon the members of the House and Senate; therefore

Be It resolved, That the Senate invite the Honorable T. H. McGregor to address this body, and that the Senate go into a committee of the whole at 2:00 p. m. to hear this distinguished orator and statesman.

HORNSBY,
WILLIAMSON,
WOODWARD,
CUNNINGHAM,
SMALL,
RAWLINGS,
MOORE,
POAGE,
WOODRUFF,
PURL,
PARR,
COUSINS,
HOPKINS,
RUSSEK,
HARDIN,
MARTIN,
DeBERRY,
BECK.

Read and adopted.

The Chair appointed Senators Hornsby, Williamson and Woodward to escort Mr. McGregor to the platform this afternoon.

Message From the House.

Hall of the House of Representatives,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 15, 1931.
Hon. Edgar E. Witt, President of the Senate.

Sir: I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House has passed the following bill:

H. B. No. 35, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend subdivision (b) of Section 3, of House bill No. 239, enacted by the Forty-second Legislature of Texas, Regular Session, extending the time for the holding of the election provided for therein and providing the same may be held at any time prior to December 31, 1935, and declaring an emergency."

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE SNOW PHINNEY,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Bills Introduced.

By Senator Oneal:

S. B. No. 18, A bill to be entitled "An Act to authorize any county in

this State having any claim for money against any person, partnership, corporation, joint stock or other association, to purchase the property of such debtor or debtors, at any sale under any proceedings in bankruptcy, receivership, or in any other judicial proceeding whatever, whenever the commissioners' court of said county, for such price as the commissioners' court may deem advisable and for the best interests of the county, and to have such property by said trustee in bankruptcy, receiver or other judicial officer conveyed and transferred to the county; further authorizing the commissioners' court of any such county to borrow money on the credit of the county, and to execute, or cause to be executed the obligations of the county therefor, for the purpose of making such purchases; and further authorizing such county to pledge, hypothecate or mortgage any property so purchased to secure the payment of all sums so borrowed; giving and granting to the commissioners' court full power and authority to determine upon what terms, for what length of time, and at what rate of interest said sums shall be borrowed; further authorizing said commissioners' court to liquidate all assets so purchased for the use and benefit of the county in any manner that a private individual might liquidate such assets, to sell and convey all or any part of such property so acquired, either for cash or upon credit, for such length of time and at such rate of interest as it may deem advisable, and to sue upon any obligations so acquired or contracted to be paid to such county; further authorizing the commissioners' court to pay the necessary cost and expense incurred in connection therewith from such property or the proceeds thereof; further providing that the net proceeds received by the county from such liquidation shall be paid into the respective funds of the county to which such claim originally belonged pro rata; repealing all laws in conflict herewith and declaring an emergency."

Read and referred to Committee on Civil Jurisprudence.

By Senator Thomason:

S. B. No. 19, A bill to be entitled "An Act to validate the organization and creation of all school districts,

including common school districts, independent school districts, consolidated common school districts, consolidated independent school districts, county line school districts, consolidated county line school districts, and rural high school districts, whether created by General or Special Law or county board of trustees; validating the acts of said county boards of trustees and boards of such districts; validating all proceedings and acts of said boards of trustees heretofore taken by such boards of trustees; validating all bonds, voted, authorized and/or sold and/or now outstanding of said districts; validating all tax levies made in behalf of said districts; making certain exceptions; and declaring an emergency."

Read and referred to Committee on Educational Affairs.

Points of Order.

Senator Purl raised the point of order that S. B. No. 18 did not come within the Governor's call.

The Senate voted that the bill did come within the call by the following vote:

Yeas—14.

Berkeley.	Parrish.
Cunningham.	Poage.
DeBerry.	Rawlings.
Gainer.	Small.
Hardin.	Thomason.
Oneal.	Williamson.
Parr.	Woodward.

Nays—13.

Beck.	Neal.
Cousins.	Pollard.
Holbrook.	Purl.
Hopkins.	Russek.
Hornsby.	Woodruff.
Martin.	Woodul.
Moore.	

Absent.

Patton.	Stevenson.
---------	------------

Absent—Excused.

Greer.	Loy.
--------	------

Senator Purl raised the point of order that S. B. No. 19 did not come within the Governor's call.

The Senate voted that the bill did come within the call by the following vote:

Yeas—16.

Berkeley.	Parrish.
Cousins.	Poage.
Cunningham.	Pollard.
DeBerry.	Rawlings.
Gainer.	Small.
Hardin.	Thomason.
Neal.	Williamson.
Oneal.	Woodward.

Nays—11.

Beck.	Parr.
Holbrook.	Patton.
Hopkins.	Purl.
Hornsby.	Woodruff.
Martin.	Woodul.
Moore.	

Absent.

Russek.	Stevenson.
---------	------------

Absent—Excused.

Greer.	Loy.
--------	------

Recess.

On motion of Senator Small, the Senate, at 12:01 o'clock p. m., recessed until 2 o'clock p. m.

After Recess.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m., pursuant to recess, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt.

Committee of the Whole.

At 2 o'clock p. m., the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole to hear an address by the Hon. T. H. McGregor.

In Session.

The Senate was called to order at 2:38 o'clock p. m. by Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt.

Simple Resolution No. 8.

Senator Purl sent up the following resolution:

Resolved, That the address of Senator McGregor be reduced to writing and that it be printed in the Senate Journal.

Be It Further Resolved, That the stenographic cost be paid out of the contingent funds of Second Called Session of Forty-second Legislature.

PURL,
HORNSBY.

Read and adopted.

(See Appendix.)

Message From the House.

Hall of the House of Representatives,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 15, 1931.
Hon. Edgar E. Witt, President of the
Senate.

Sir: I am directed by the House
to inform the Senate that the House
has passed the following bills:

H. B. No. 12, A bill to be entitled
"An Act to prohibit the sale or offer-
ing for sale or the buying of any
bass, crappie, perch, or channel or
opalousis cat, or any other fish taken
from the waters of Lake Waco or
the Bosque Rivers and their tribu-
taries in the counties of McLennan,
Bosque and Hamilton; to prohibit
the use of any drag seine or nets
and to limit the size and number to
be caught, and to prohibit the use of
a troll from a motor boat or boat
propelled by other than ordinary
oars, and to prohibit the catching of
bass, crappie, perch, channel or opa-
lousis catfish, during the months of
February, March, and April of each
year, and declaring an emergency."

H. B. No. 27, A bill to be entitled
"An Act providing that the river bed,
of the Trinity River in Henderson
and Navarro counties shall not be
sold and shall remain open to the
public for fishing and hunting with
the specific reference to that portion
of the Trinity River known as The
Cut Off; and providing that the com-
missioners courts of Henderson and
Navarro counties shall have the right
of condemnation to procure right of
ways to said river or Cut Off, and
giving to the Game, Fish and Oyster
Commission authority to make regu-
lations controlling fishing and hunt-
ing on said Cut Off of the Trinity
River, and providing a penalty for
violations of same."

H. B. No. 39, A bill to be entitled
"An Act making it lawful to hunt
wild deer with one dog after being
crippled in the counties of Liberty
and Hardin, Texas, during the open
season of each year for a period of
five years, and declaring an emer-
gency."

Respectfully submitted,
LOUISE SNOW PHINNEY,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Senate Bill No. 2.

The question recurred upon the
pending amendment to the substitute
for the amendment to S. B. No. 2.

Senator Purl moved to table the
amendment. The motion prevailed
by the following vote:

Yeas—19.

Cousins.	Purl.
Cunningham.	Rawlings.
DeBerry.	Russek.
Hardin.	Small.
Hopkins.	Stevenson.
Martin.	Williamson.
Moore.	Woodruff.
Parr.	Woodul.
Patton.	Woodward.
Poage.	

Nays—10.

Beck.	Neal.
Berkeley.	Oneal.
Gainer.	Parrish.
Holbrook.	Pollard.
Hornsby.	Thomason.

Absent.

Greer. Loy.

Senator Parr sent up the following
amendment to the substitute:

Amend the substitute, page one,
line 52 and line 58 by striking out
the word "one-third" and inserting in
lieu thereof the word "one-fourth."

PARR,
ONEAL,
RUSSEK,
WOODWARD,
SMALL.

Senator Woodruff moved the pre-
vious question on the substitute. The
motion failed to receive the proper
seconding.

The amendment was read.

House Bill Referred.

H. B. No. 27, referred to Com-
mittee on State Affairs.

H. B. No. 39, referred to Com-
mittee on State Affairs.

H. B. No. 35, referred to Com-
mittee on State Affairs.

Recess.

On motion of Senator Parrish, the
Senate, at 5:39 o'clock p. m., re-
cessed until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow
morning.

APPENDIX.

Speech of Hon. T. H. McGregor.

In the Senate of Texas, Second Called Session, Forty-second Legislature.

Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt, presiding: The hour has now arrived for the Senate to resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of hearing our distinguished guest. The Chair will now turn the gavel over to the Senator from Bexar, who will preside.

Senator Purl: Mr. President.

The President: The Senator from Dallas.

Senator Purl: I move that we have the bars of the Senate open to the public and that everybody have seats.

The President: The bars of the Senate are always open.

Senator Purl: Well, I want everybody to have seats.

The President: The Sergeant-at-Arms will see that everybody is seated and he will preserve order. The Senator from Bexar will preside.

Senator Williamson (presiding): Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Speaker on this occasion, please remember, has no microphone with which to talk through. Therefore we would like to have as nearly quiet as possible, and refrain from talking, and I am sure you will not be disappointed. I desire to introduce Senator Hornsby, who will introduce the speaker.

Senator Hornsby: Mr. President, Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen: You have a rich and rare treat in store at this time, when we are privileged to hear one of the brightest minds, one of the quickest debaters, one of the readiest speakers and best orators in Texas, in the person of Honorable Temple Harris McGregor, of Travis County, whom it is now my pleasure to introduce. (Prolonged applause.)

Honorable T. H. McGregor: Mr. President, Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Senate of Texas has seen fit by resolution to pay to me perhaps the highest compliment which I have ever received; the acknowledgment of which may prove a disappointment to the expectations which inspired the resolution embodying that invitation. The ac-

ceptance of your invitation does me an injustice because under the spirit of a sense of just resentment I gave expression to certain sentiments on the floor of the House this morning, which met with a cordial and enthusiastic response from that body and which prompted you to extend to me the invitation embodied in your resolution. The fact that the House heard me this morning, and has now recessed and has come over here and constitutes a part of this imposing assembly, handicaps me with the thought that I must as near as I can relieve myself of the burden of "vexing the dull ear with the tedium of a twice-told tale."

Realizing the delicacy of the situation in which I am placed, and fearing that I may proceed no further than the beginning, and being desirous that if I should fail it may at least be said of me that I died with courtesy upon my lips, permit me to thank the Senate of Texas for this signal honor which it has paid me.

I had rather be a member of the House or of the Texas Senate than hold any other office within the gift of the people of Texas. Here is the richest field for patriotic service in any branch of our Government.

This being so, to be a member of either branch of this body constitutes a great honor and imposes great duties. Those who have gone before us have appreciated that honor and met and discharged that duty.

Those of us here are not unmindful of this honor conferred and we have no disposition to shirk the high duties which it imposes. I believe, and so believing assert, that every member of this Legislature wants to respond to the best interest of the people of Texas. I believe that every member of this body cherishes his own honor and wants to guard and preserve the stainless honor and integrity of this incomparable State. According to these sentiments to the entire membership of these two bodies I have a right to assume for myself the same high purpose in regulating my conduct as a member of this body. I love Texas above all places of this earth. I love the golden glory of her history and the romance in her traditions. I love the broad expanse of her generous and comprehensive present; and I love and am jealous of the bright prom-

ises of her unfolding future. Texas to me above all places in this world is the most charming—the most attractive.

"There is a land, of every land the pride
Beloved of Heaven, o'er all world besides,
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth
Time-tutored age, and love's exalted youth,
A land where brighter suns dispense serenely light,
And milder moons emparadise the night,
Where, oh where can this spot on earth be found,
Art thou a man and patriot, look around
And thou shalt see where'er thy footsteps roam,
That land, thy country, that spot, thy home."

What I may say may be harsh and for that reason I do not want to be misunderstood nor have what I may say misapplied. Texas was first a republic. In the construction of the fabric of a new government, she sought no aid, no kind of assistance as to the character and kind of government she would establish. She knew what kind of government she wanted and from the beginning cherished and proclaimed the integrity and the independence of her people and her republic, without tyranny or oppression at home and without domination or interference from abroad. She declared her sovereignty at Washington on the Brazos and has maintained it unstained and unimpaired, in peace and in war for a hundred years. She was free and independent as a republic and brooked neither suggestion nor direction from any other government or people.

When she became a State in this Government her lines were established and she took her place not as a subordinate under the dominion or the insolence of the executive of some other state. She preserved her rights as a state, recognized the rights of the other states, and has always moved unobtrusive but unafraid.

She has never interfered with the affairs of another state and cannot permit now a foreign executive, drunk on ignorance and power, to direct or dictate the course or the destiny of her people.

I harbor no unkind thought and shall utter no unkind word about either New Orleans or the great State of Louisiana. Texans shall not forget their sense of gratitude to that wonderful city of historic and tragic memories. She was the mobilizing point of those who aided Texas in the accomplishment of her purposes and in the formation and establishment of her government. It was out of New Orleans came Livingston, who gave to Texas her Penal Code which was and is a model of concise yet comprehensive brevity.

I am not unmindful of the fact that the great State of Louisiana gave to the United States Senate, to the cabinet of Jefferson Davis, the greatest lawyer of his age, who was not only "the brains of the Confederacy" but became the outstanding lawyer of England when he had no country—Judah P. Benjamin.

Who can contemplate the martial glory of Beauregard and forget New Orleans, and not stand uncovered in the presence of Louisiana?

Nor am I unmindful of the fact that the last Confederate soldier who occupied a position upon the Supreme Court of the United States was a son of the State of Louisiana—Justice White of the Supreme Court of the United States. These are my sentiments as touching the State of Louisiana, her history and her people. But when any man, whether as a private citizen, or an executive of a sister state, seeks to interfere with the administration of affairs in Texas I resent it. (Applause.)

Shakespeare said there are many kinds of lies: the lie direct, the lie circumstantial and the lie inferential, and others.

It might not be proper in a parliamentary discussion for me to say that a statement made by the Governor of Louisiana was a lie, or that he was a liar. But if I can, by the orderly process of reasoning—proceeding from premise to conclusion, demonstrate that a statement made by Governor Long was a lie, and establish the fact that he is a liar, then under all the rules of public discussion am permitted to do so. (Applause.)

I sat at Wooldridge Park the other night and heard this modern political Melchizedek from Louisiana make the statement that the lobbyists have left Louisiana, that they had come to Texas with women, wine and money

to ply their nefarious trade on the Legislature of this imperial State. He said they had gone from his state and that if he were here he could call their names, and that they were lobbying against the Long Plan and that it was headed by the Anderson-Clayton outfit of the City of Houston. There are 181 members of this Legislature; practically all of you are here present. I call on you, if there is a man in this House a member of either branch of this Legislature, that has seen a lobbyist here during this session, I will ask you now to rise and name his name. You owe a duty to the people of Texas. This man has indicted, not only the representatives of the people of this State, but for the purpose of intimidation, this intellectual braggart, with his billingsgate, has been seeking to intimidate the House and Senate of the Legislature of Texas.

Then you yourselves know that his statement is untrue—is as “bareless as the fabric of a dream.”

Applying then the rules of logic under the salutary rule of public discussion which I have invoked: If he made the statement that these lobbyists were here for the purposes and to the effect stated at the time and under the circumstances that he did, while in truth and fact, they are not here and have not been here, then I submit to you as a matter of pure logic that it follows that the statement made by Governor Long is a lie and that its author is a liar. (Applause.) That is not abuse but is accurate and scientific terminology accurately and properly applied. This is not a radical departure in the life of this man but is the indulgence of a vice to which he has long been addicted, and which his conscience, or lack of conscience, fosters and follows. He made a speech in New Orleans, and has repeated it elsewhere, in which he said that a public officer was not only justified in lying but that he ought to lie to accomplish his purposes. He said it is true that men get caught in some of them, but not in many; that you could and would get by with most of them. He said it was like a man taking a feather pillow on the top of the Roosevelt Hotel in a windstorm and ripping it open; he said they will find some of them, but most of them will get away, and therefore a man would be justified and ought to tell a lie in the public

service. It would seem his morality is guided by the probability of detection and carries no thought of ethics, of the principle of right or wrong.

This man not only admits that he lies himself when it serves his purpose but counsels others to do so.

If there is an unpardonable sin it is to lie. If there is an unrepentant sinner it is the liar. The woman was, by the Savior, forgiven and bidden to go and sin no more. The repentant thief on the cross was forgiven and closed his guiltless eyes under the promise that he would spend that day in Paradise. But the liar, the unnecessary, unconscionable and unjustifiable liar has had no defense in any page of any history of any people in all the world. (Applause.) The judgment denounced by God against Ananias and Sapphira has met human approval wherever virtue has had a home or truth has erected her altars.

A man who tells a lie does it either because he is afraid of somebody or because he is corrupt and wants to fool somebody. This is the man, and the nature of the man, who last night and the night before, standing in the State of Louisiana, braying across the State line in radio tones which reverberated through Texas, seeking to browbeat and intimidate the people and the Legislature of the State of Texas by peddling it over this State that its Capitol is infested with lobbyists. His statement uttered is a lie and a slander; printed and published it is a libel and ought to be denounced by men who love the honor and integrity of this incomparable State. The condition with which we are confronted is that an impudent, insolent and ignorant man, drunk with power and the pride of office, comes by press and radio and by remote control into Texas and undertakes to tell Texans and their Legislature how to administer their State's affairs. When you and we refuse to obey him with a riot of egotism and infamy he indicts and denounces your Legislature.

When Texas was a republic, when she came into the Federal Union, she reserved to herself the right to manage her own affairs. She secured this same recognition and guaranty from and in the Federal Constitution. Then in our Constitution a state recognizes the three depart-

ments of Government and provides that even our own Governor, much less the executive of another state, cannot invade, dictate or control the legislative branch of our Government.

Even the President of the United States, representing as he does, all the states, cannot invade by word or act the legislative halls of a sovereign state.

This man has his prototypes in the history and the sufferings of the human race. Cataline was a conspirator, Nero was a tyrant, George III was a maniac and E. J. Davis, the reconstruction Governor of Texas, was a crook. But in the presence of such a creature the human race can take hope and find consolation in the fact that their rule is temporary and transitory and that they are recalled in after years not with pride or pleasure but as examples of ignominy and infamy. This man seems to disregard all law, that of his own and other states, and of the Nation.

While Governor of the great State of Louisiana he covenanted and agreed with the people of his state that if they would elect him to the United States Senate that he would serve. Under that covenant and agreement, the people of the State of Louisiana elected him to the United States Senate and he has not served. I appeal to the lawyers of Louisiana; if he accepted a commission to the Senate from the Secretary of State of Louisiana, it automatically and eo stanti vacated the office of governor and he is serving by usurpation and tyranny. If he did not accept a commission from the Secretary of State he has permitted it to lie in abeyance, uncalled for and unused, he has abandoned his contract with the people of the State of Louisiana and there is a vacancy in the office of United States Senator by virtue of his failure to qualify, and a vacancy in the Governor's office by virtue of his lack of qualification to fill it. (Applause and laughter.)

The manner of this man toward the Governor of Texas is both unthinkable and unbearable as between one gentleman and another, much less when they are operating under the comity of commonwealths. He has shown himself to be destitute of that most charming of all human attributes—courtesy. Without it no man can be a gentleman whether he

occupies a governor's chair or pursues the calling of a ditch-digger. With it the ditch-digger has a charm which makes him attractive and without courtesy the Governor is a buffoon and a boor—emphasizing his unfitness for the high position which he holds. (Applause.) It is an attribute without which no man is entitled to the association and companionship of any gentleman anywhere. Yet this is the type and the character of the man who wants to dictate policies to the people of Texas.

As I have watched the antics and noted the utterances of this man I have wondered whence he came, what of his origin.

I know something of the history of this southern country—am reasonably familiar with the names of the good and great who have made that history.

As a child I knew Isham G. Harris and William B. Bate of the State of Tennessee. As a young man I knew George G. Vest and Francis Marion Cockrell of the great State of Missouri. As a practicing lawyer I knew Brown and Gaines and Hal Fisher and W. L. Davidson and all that galaxy of post-war men, whose lineage was traceable in the history of the South, who made her what she is. While I know this of my own country, I recall no antecedent to this man Long by that name in the great State of Louisiana; he is the first of his name and let us indulge the hope that he will be the last of his kind. He is the political Melchizedek of his kind and like the mule—without the pride of ancestry, or the hope of posterity. It may be that he traces his lineage through that line of heroes immortalized by Harriet Beecher Stowe and finds its origin in some Legre who changed his name to Long.

But let us drop a tear for Louisiana and dismiss him, knowing that only in a short while those places which know him now will know him no more forever.

It is entirely proper and opportune for me to say that the present Governor, while he has interfered to a limited degree, and more than I approve, has been freer from interfering with the Legislature of Texas than any Governor of modern times. (Applause.) But even if he had usurped your Legislature, when it comes to a row between the Gov-

ernor of Texas and the Governor of another state, I am with the Governor of Texas. (Applause.) And especially is that true when that row is with a buffoon, a braggart and a blatherskite addicted to billingsgate and balderdash. (Applause.)

I have a perfect confidence in the destiny of the people of Texas; the clouds may be low; times may be hard; the struggle may be prolonged. But just as certain as there is a God in Heaven, the people of Texas, and the people of Texas alone, will solve their destiny and take their place, as they ought to, in the forefront of the people and the nations of the earth. (Applause.) Don't

let's fall out with the Governor: don't let's fall out with one another. The destiny of this State is in our hands. We shape it; the future will reflect it; but regardless of what this Legislature does, or what this Legislature does not do, the progress of Texas is going on and on and on. The bright-eyed boys and the rosy-cheeked girls that are entering school in Texas today as the heritors of the greatest State in all this Union will take up the fight and they will solve it if we give them a square deal. (Applause.)

I thank you for your kind and patient attention. (Prolonged applause.)

In Memory
of
Hon. Charles K. Walter

SIMPLE RESOLUTION NO. 6.

Senator Hopkins sent up the following resolution:

Whereas, On the morning of Saturday, September 12, 1931, in the City of Austin, in his eightieth year, the Honorable Charles K. Walter passed on to his great reward; and

Whereas, The said C. K. Walker served with ability and fidelity the people of Gonzales County as a member of the House of Representatives, in both the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Legislature; and

Whereas, Mr. Walter has a long record of faithful and efficient public service, having been city attorney of the City of Gonzales, and afterwards, for many years, county attorney of Gonzales County, previous to his service as a member of the House of Representatives, and at the time of his death, as for many years before, he was the custodian of our Senate Chamber in the State Capitol at Austin; and by his interesting and informative addresses to great numbers of visitors to the Senate Chamber, in explanation of the historic paintings on its walls, he made a large and valuable contribution to the education of the public and the dissemination of the best traditions of Texas; and

Whereas, He was a gentleman of high character, a lawyer of ability and fidelity to every trust, and a valuable public servant; and

Whereas, We extend our sincere sympathy to the children of the deceased, who alone, of his immediate family survive him:

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved by the Senate of Texas, that a page in the Journal be set apart for the record of this resolution, and that the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to send an enrolled copy of this resolution to the six daughters of the deceased.

HOPKINS,
HOLBROOK,
BECK,
BERKELEY,
COUSINS,
CUNNINGHAM,
DeBERRY,
GAINER,
GREER,
HARDIN,
HORNSBY,

LOY,
MARTIN,
MOORE,
NEAL,
ONEAL,
POAGE,
PARR,
PARRISH,
PATTON,
POLLARD,
PURL,

RAWLINGS,
RUSSEK,
SMALL,
STEVENSON,
THOMASON,
WILLIAMSON,
WOODRUFF,
WOODUL,
WOODWARD,
WITT.

Read and adopted unanimously by a rising vote.